FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1843. [NO. 1378.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

JOHN D. CAMERON,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL attend the County Courts of Anson, Richmond, Moore and Cumberland.
October 20, 1843. 77-4w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

THE AGENTS of the above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings at as low rates of premium as any other good Company.
STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1843. 77-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
Dr. Taylor's BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
PETERS' PILLS,
Sherman's COUGH & WORM LOZENGES,
For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Also, The COMPOUND CONCENTRATED SYRUP AND EXTRACT OF SPANISH SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to any. Price, 50 cents per bottle.
October 23, 1843. 77tf

ROCK REST FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove, this valuable, pleasant and healthy Country Seat, formerly the residence of the late Solicitor General Jones, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. It is beautifully situated on Raw River, with a considerable body of low grounds of excellent quality, and with uncommon facilities for improving the Lands. The tract contains nearly a thousand acres, and is admirably adapted to the raising of Stock of all kinds. It is distant from Pittsborough about 7 miles, from Chapel Hill 12, and from Hillsborough about 20 miles. There is a Saw and Grist Mill on the Estate, with abundant water to admit of constant grinding in the dryest seasons; and the demand for Lumber is such, that the highest cash prices would be paid for any quantity that could be sawed.

The Stock of all kinds, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, with Plantation Implements.—also Corn, Fodder, &c., might be had at a bargain by the purchaser of the place, if application should be made soon.

A part only of the purchase money will be required immediately. Any desirable credit on the remainder may be had, if properly secured, and the interest punctually paid.

If this property should not be sooner disposed of at private sale, it will be offered, with many other things, at Public Auction on the premises, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th of November.
W. B. HARDIN.
Rock Rest, Chatham County, Oct. 18.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1843.

Thos. N. Cameron *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle.——*Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry W. Wheaton, one of the Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Henry to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the Lands of Mary Belisle, dec'd, which descended to him as one of her Heirs at Law, shall not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1843.
77-6t JNO. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1843.

Thomas L. Hybart vs. The Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle.——*Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry W. Wheaton, one of the heirs at law of Mary Belisle, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Henry to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the lands of Mary Belisle, dec'd, which descended to him as one of her heirs at law, shall not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1843.
77-6w] JNO. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Wiley Steed.

Original Attachment, levied on two hundred acres of Land, as the Land of Wiley Steed, on the waters of Duncan's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Burgess Goings, John S. Revels, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wiley Steed, the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wiley Steed to be and appear before the Worshipful the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to replevy the Land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned, [illegible]
Witness [illegible] Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at [illegible] the first Monday in October, and of Americ[illegible] the 68th, A. D. 1843.
77] [illegible] WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

Children's Toy Books,
[illegible] sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

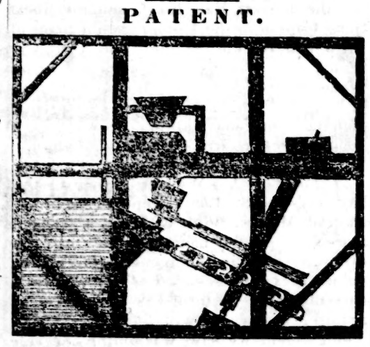
Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School
Will be opened on Monday the 30th October.

IN this institution the course of instruction will embrace all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School will be divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Do. do. Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.
Fayetteville, October 25, 1843. 77-tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.
PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.
JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

THOMAS B. WETMORE,
OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the County Courts of Johnston, Wayne, and Greene. He will settle at Waynesborough, and will be there on or about the first of November.
October 18, 1843. 76-4w

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 55, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 11th of November, 1843.
CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, 25 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	32 50

40,000 Dollars!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class P. for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 18th of Nov'r, 1843.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
$40,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,255, $2,200, $2,000, $1,900, $1,800, $1,700, $1,600, 10 prizes of $1,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, 15 of $200, 40 of $150, &c. &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 56, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 25th of Nov'r, 1843.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,367, 6 prizes of $1,500, 100 prizes of $1,000, 110 of 300, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.
October 16, 1843. 76-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

CHEAP CASH
SHOE STORE,
At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market.



The Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of
Boots, Shoes & Brogans,
Consisting of
Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2d and 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Cork-sole Water Proof Boots,
Ditto ditto Gaiter ditto, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto ditto Goat and Leather Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top Buskins,
Ditto black Silk and Morocco Quilted Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd & plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto col'd and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Kip & coarse Shoes, Shoetees & Brogans
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pair Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1800 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, previous to the advance in Shoes, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

—ALSO—
Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c. &c.
S. T. HAWLEY.
October 4, 1843. 74-6w

FOR SALE.
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.
D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,
German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.
—ALSO—
An assortment of DRY GOODS.
The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.
Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

FOR SALE.
50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,
PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,
THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Taken up as a Runaway Slave,
IN the latter part of August last, a yellow man who calls himself Jacob Cotton, aged some 32 or 33 years, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weight about 150 pounds. Was taken up as a runaway and committed to the Jail of Moore county; says that he is free—a Blacksmith by trade—was born and raised in Davidson county, in the vicinity of Lexington, and desires Rodolph Yaunce, Wm. Tar, Joe Waggoner and Biddy Cotton to be notified of his confinement, and to establish his freedom. The owner of said Slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or said Slave will be dealt with as the law directs.
ALEXANDER KELLY, *Sh'ff.*
Carthage, Sept. 30, 1843. 75-4w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.
COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,
At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.
THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

A Repealer's Soliloquy.—One of Daniel O'Connell's repealers, a genuine son of the green Isle, was passing St. Charles Street last Tuesday and when immediately opposite our office, he paused, folded his arms and after gazing intently for a moment at the words, 'The Tropic,' which appear in large characters on the front wall of our office, he thus apostrophized: "The Thropic! the Thropic be d——d! You abuse Daniel O'Connell, you thafe, and may the divil fly away wid ye for it! But niver mind, be Jasis, never mind!—Daniel O'Connell will be Prisidint of these U. States the first thing you know, and thin maybe you will learn to keep a dacent tongue in your head. Print that in your paper, Mr. Thropic, and be d——d to ye, you dirty spalpeen!"

Having thus delivered himself, our worthy Hibernian evidently felt relieved, and went his way rejoicing in the belief that Daniel O'Connell would one day be 'Prisidint of the United States.'—*N. O. Tropic.*

Jo Sacabasin's Receipt.—Jo, one of our Penobscot Indians—not long since was sued for the sum of $5, by a white man, before squire Johnson.—On the day of the trial Joe made his appearance and tendered the requisite amount for debt and cost, and demanded a receipt in full. Why, Jo, it is not usual—it is entirely unnecessary, said the Squire. 'O yes, we want'um receipt sartain.' 'I tell you Jo, a receipt will do you no good,' 'Sartin Squire Johnson, I want 'um.' 'What do you want it for, Jo?' O, suppose me die, and go to Heaven—then suppose they say, 'Well, Jo Sacabasin, you owe any man now?' Then me say, 'No,' 'Very well—did you payum Ben Johnson?' 'O yes, me payum.' 'Well, then'spose you showum receipt.' Then me have to go way down—and run all over hell, to hunt'um up 'Squire Johnson."

"No Extra Charges for Births."—As the steamboat Champion was on the point of entering New London harbor, on her passage from New York to this city last Thursday night, the fair inmates of the ladies' cabin were thrown into quite a state of commotion by an occurrence as unexpected as it was unusual, considering the "time and place"—the birth of twins, by a French lady, who, with her husband, were passengers on board. The assiduous attentions of the chambermaid were, understand, suitably acknowledged [illegible] permitting her to name one of [illegible] which she did by christening it "J[illegible]pion," in honor of [illegible] Th[illegible]ties were on their way [illegible]—*N[illegible]h News.*

Fashion's Sake.—Lord [illegible]ansfield being willing to save a man who had stolen a watch, directed the jury to bring it in, value ten pence. "Ten pence, my lord!" said the prosecutor—"why the very fashion of it cost me fifty shillings!" "Perhaps so," replied his lordship, "but we are not to l[illegible] a man for fashion's sake!"

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Improvements in the process and style of almost every article of American manufacture have been going on steadily, and the degree of skill and perfection which has been attained leaves no room for doubt that under the sound and wise policy recognised by the existing Tariff, the United States will in some few years' time become entirely independent of Europe for the large mass of articles required for the necessities and comforts of our people. We have the firmest reliance that the industry, skill and perseverance of our countrymen, if reasonably aided, will accomplish these results; and we find that our respected contemporary of the New York American holds the same opinion. In the "Money Article of that journal, prepared to go by the Boston steamer of the 16th, the editor says—

We had here a few weeks since a pretty general revival of trade in nearly all its branches, and coming at an earlier period than usual in the season, it led to the belief that a heavy business would continue to be done through the autumn. The supplies of foreign manufactured goods being limited at the time, the market was soon nearly swept, and orders to a considerable amount were consequently sent to Europe for a fresh supply. The demand, however, that seemed to spring up unexpectedly early in the season, as unexpectedly dimini-hed; and it is supposed that the imports now coming forward will meet a less ready sale than was promised, and pay a less profit than was anticipated. This may be accounted for partly by the fact, that the demand alluded to was measurably overrated in consequence of so little having been done for so long a time previous, and partly by the fact that those more exclusively engaged in importing goods did not measure the extent of the home supply, which has been increasing, and is now very large, and embraces almost every article of large consumption manufactured of cotton, worsted, and wool; and so successfully have our own manufactures progressed, that possibly the period is not distant when this country will be entirely supplied at home with all such articles, except, perhaps, a limited list of the finest and rarest fabrics.

The IRON TRADE has also been and continues to be largely affected by the increase of our home supplies, which has limited the amount of import of bar and bolt iron, and reduced the price to so low a figure as to leave little if any inducement to the importer.

The following paragraph, copied from another New York paper's description of the articles exhibited at the great Fair of the American Institute, bears testimony to the superior manufacture of those which are here specified:

Let any one look at the cloths in this wing of the Institute, and learn a lesson. He will there see broad cloths from the Middlesex Mills which cannot be surpassed; literally and truly, cannot be surpassed. But mark the mark of the cloth. It is "Drab de Satin," a French mark. Thus, all our good cloths, silks, cottons, lamps, and every thing else, are sold under foreign marks. A large house told General Tallmadge at this fair, that their best lamps, made at Boston, are sold throughout the country as foreign lamps. The anecdotes told in relation to this matter at the Silk Convention are curious, and fraught with instruction. Let the ladies and others fond of using foreign fashions, recollect, that in nine cases out of ten, articles they paid a high price on for importation and tariff, were made at home, and that the dealer laughs at their gullibility while he pockets his extra profits. The broad cloths here ought to be examined by every American. There are fine beaver cloths, and satinets, and cassimeres, of the very finest patterns ever sold, all made at home. The *French* cassimeres, made by the Yankees, are a curiosity. Silks—What we have said of the cloths is true of the silks. The specimens exhibited are of the first quality. The Northampton Association, the Paterson Association, and Dr. Gill, of Ohio, have some rich samples on exhibition. It is demonstrated that the raw silk raised in this country is superior to that of other nations, and we can manufacture fully as cheap if not cheaper. Foreign nations cannot compete with us in the great staples of manufactures of iron, of cotton, of woollen, and silk goods, and many other articles.

A Reminiscence.—In the year 1798, the Legislature of Virginia proceeded to elect a U. S. Senator, with the following result:

For Henry Tazewell	117	J. Breckenridge	10
James Madison	28	Scattering	5
John Marshall	13		

Tazewell over all, 61.

The successful candidate has faded out of the world's memory, while of his defeated competitors one has since filled almost every distinguished station up to and including President, another was for a whole generation Chief Justice of the United States, and has left behind perhaps the most enviable reputation of all our public men since Washington, and the third was for many years one of our distinguished Statesmen. Probably Mr. Madison's recent and Mr. Marshall's present Federalism had something to do with their defeat; but, at all events, this record is full of encouragement to all who are earnestly striving for what they believe to be the Right against local majorities or temporary prejudices.
New York Tribune.

A Self-Made Man.—The Whig Member of Congress elect from the Harrisburg District, (Pa.) Alexander Ramsey, is by trade a carpenter, and ten years ago was busily working at his vocation. Shortly afterwards he went to the Manual Labor College at Easton, where, though working three hours a day to cover his expenses, he made rapid progress in his studies. Want of means compelled him to leave the institution before completing the course. He afterwards taught school for a season, studied law under Judge Reed at Carlisle, was admitted to the Bar in 1839, elected clerk to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1841, and is now a Member of Congress.
Alb. Eve. Journal.

Spare minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true, as well as a strik[illegible] line, when he affirmed that—'Sands ma[illegible] mountain and moments made the ye[illegible] f all the portions of our life, the s[illegible]ntes are the most fruitful in good [illegible] They are gaps through which t[illegible]s find the easiest access to the g[illegible]

L[illegible] your words correctly.—"Boy, go [illegible]ow old Mrs. Jenkins is!" "[illegible] ma'am." The boy returned with [illegible]er. "The lady says she don't know [illegible]d she is, ma'am."—*S. C. Planter.*

FROM THE EAST ALABAMIAN.

CRITICAL DEPARTMENT.

We take great shame to ourself, for our neglect heretofore, of the Critical Department of our paper. To that class of our readers who are interested in Literary, Dramatic and Musical Intelligence—and especially to the ladies who form a large portion of that class, and towards whom we never wish to be wanting in the little courtesies of our profession—we pledge ourself to a more punctual performance, in future, of the duties of this Department. In all time to come, Literature, the Drama, Music and the Fine Arts shall have such attention, weekly, in the Alabamian, as their condition and progress in our village, shall warrant. As an earnest of our intention in this matter, we plunge forthwith, *in medias res.*

NEW BOOKS.

MINUTES OF THE LIBERTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION &c. *La Fayette:* J. F. Gilbert & Son, *(East Alabamian office,)* PRINTERS. 1843. The publishers have laid upon our table, a very neatly printed pamphlet bearing this title. The usual Circular Letter is found in it, most unusually good and worthy of being read by "saint and sinner." In the Financial Report, we note with lively interest, an entry by which it appears that a nice little sum has been raised for Missions, and a very fair price paid to the printer of the pamphlet.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT &c. By C. Dickens.—Some friend carelessly left in our office a few days ago, a number of the Serial New World, (also, a half-worn cotton umbrella,) containing a chapter or two of this ineffably villainous book.—We cannot review the work at length, for the very sufficient reason that we have only read two chapters; but if we may judge the whole by a part, we most unhesitatingly pronounce it to be a more purely *imaginative* work than any other by the same author.—Burns described it concisely and completely when he wrote

"Some books are *lies* frae end to end;"

and Mr. Field does it up, most remarkably "brown" when he sings,

"There's Dickens! he's a dodger when
He seeks to prove his art in
Shewing up Yankee Doodles in
His *funny* story "Martin."
And the Yankees just as artful, say,
Each number as they quit,
There's plenty of the "*Chuzzle*" but
They cannot see the "*wit!*"

The Drama.—We have no theatre in La Fayette, but it doubtless will gratify all true lovers of histrionics to know that there are several vacant lots in town, any one of which would make an admirable site, should any one ever feel inclined to erect such a building.

In the Court House, we understand, there are nightly representations in pantomime, by an excellent "*Stock*" Company (of Goats)—and the performances—especially the "lofty tumbling" down the two flights of steps by the juveniles of the Company—are highly commended by those who have witnessed them. (Doors open all the time.)

The Circuit Court sitting next week, the Stock Company will be compelled to give way to their betters, who, we are informed, will not invoke the *Tragic* Muse during this semi-annual opening of the House, in consequence of the Manager's failure to secure individuals competent to fill the *higher* characters—an evidence, as some seem to view it, of the improving morality of our community. The usual performances of *Farce*, however, may be expected; the favorite to be "*The Cats and the Monkey; or whose cheese is it?*" The "*casts*" will be numerous, to say the least.

MUSIC.—Nothing new lately—"*Oh! take your time Miss Lucy*" is still a favorite in some circles—chiefly among the colored vocalists.

Among the Democrats, we note the revival of that once very popular old Melody, "*The Road from Georgia.*"

In the *Instrumental* branch, we remark a decided improvement. At the "Grocery" nearest our office, we last night heard the heavenly strains of catgut, but we were too distant to speak critically of the performance; nevertheless we presume it was excellent, as the applause was frequent and enthusiastic.

PAINTING.—No "Academy of Fine Arts" presents to the view of those who visit our town, its rich display of Corinthian columns, outside, and pencilled treasures of Rubens, Raphael, Reynolds and Du Bufe, within—notwithstanding which, Painting and Sculpture are not unknown here. Several rich—nay gorgeous—*signs* have lately been hung up, and others retouched. Among the former, we are immeasurably delighted with that of our neighbor, the Saddler, over the way. The fidelity with which the Artist has drawn the *pommel* of the saddle, is astonishing; but not more to be admired than the exquisite finish of the hog-skin seat, or the truthfulness of execution of the buckle-tongue holes in the stirrup leathers.

[While on the subject of signs, we must be permitted to express our hearty indignation at the conduct of those boys who have bedaubed our own with mud. Such precocity in blackguardism is dreadful and alarming.]

We observe on the wall of the Court Room, portraits *in pencil*, of all the Judges who have ever presided here. And on a board fence near the square, a full-length, *in chalk*, of the editor of this paper, which with a birds-eye view, (i. e. 'to a man up a tree,') looks wonderfully like a caricature.

An up-country gallant, not long since, went over to see his "bright particular," and after sitting for nearly half a day without saying a word, at last got up and said—"Well, I reckon it's gettin' feedin' time—I must be agoin'. Well, a good evenin' to you *all, Miss Nancy!*"

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Whigs of Moore assembled at the Court House in Carthage, on the 23d of October, it being Tuesday of County Court: And, upon motion of Dr. Charles Chalmers, John B. Kelly, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. M. McBryde and James McGilvary requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very forcible manner;

When, upon motion of Dr. C. Chalmers, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Cornelius Dunlap, Esq., A. R. Kelly, Esq., and Dr. C. Chalmers, for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressing the object and sense of the meeting, who, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported through A. R. Kelly, Esq. the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, it is proposed by the Whigs of North Carolina, through their Central Committee, to hold a Convention in Raleigh on the 7th of December, to nominate a Candidate for Governor of the State; and by the "Whigs of the Fifth Congressional District," to hold a Convention in Fayetteville, on the 14th of November, to appoint a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention to be held in May next.

1. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Moore most heartily approve of said propositions, and deem it of vital importance to the progressive march of the good Whig principles in "the Old North State," that each County in the State be fully and ably represented in the former of said Conventions, and each in this District in the latter.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint forty-five Delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 7th of December, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, and to appoint two Delegates to represent the State in the Baltimore Convention to be held in May next.

3. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint twenty Delegates to represent this County in the District Convention, to be held in Fayetteville on the 14th of November, to appoint a Delegate to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That as we believe there is no Whig in "gallant little Moore" who does not prefer "Henry Clay, *first, last, and all the time,*" to any other man for the ensuing Chief Magistracy of this Union, we deem it unnecessary to request our Delegates to appoint no Delegate to represent the State or District in the Baltimore Convention, who does not prefer the "Statesman of the West" to any other man for President.

5. *Resolved*, That we have all confidence in the ability and sterling Whig principles of the many gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connexion with the Gubernatorial office, any one of whom, if nominated by the Convention, we will most heartily support.

In conformity with the 2d and 3d Resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman as Delegates to the Raleigh State Convention:

Neill McDonald, James Rush, Daniel McMillan, Patrick Ray, Dugald Graham, James McGilvary, Capt Jesse Bean, Malcom McCrummen, Esq, Corn's Dunlap, Esq, Col Wm Jackson, D B Curry, Esq, John McNeill, John C Buie, Andrew Graham, Daniel McKenzie, John R Ritter, Donald Street, Esq, Rev John T Petty, George Hunsucker, Abram Stutts, Esq, Capt James Dunlap, Levi Wright, Henry Yow, B Williamson, Esq, A S Moody, H C McLean, Esq, Abel Kelly, Esq, Capt John McIver, Arch'd Dalrymple, Thomas Cox, Wesley McIver, Malcom Shaw, Esq, Capt D M R McIntosh, Daniel McNair, Duncan Murchison, Esq, W D Tyson, Esq, Dr John A Chalmers, Wm M McBryde, Gen W D Dowd, Wm Watson, Esq, Dr S C Bruce, Capt Hugh Leach, John A Cameron, Wm Shaw, Esq, and Arch'd Graham, Jr.

And the following were appointed to the Fayetteville District Convention:

Daniel McCrummen, Jr, Esq, Thos B Tyson, C H Dowd, John Oats, Dr Chas Chalmers, Joseph J Rives, M C Gardner, Arch'd Ray, Esq, John Dunlap, A R Kelly, Esq, Major D McDugald, David Wicker, Absalom Kelly, Esq, Isaac H Rowan, Dr D G Campbell, George W Cagle, Esq, John McLeod, Esq, Philip Wilson, Murdock McDonald, and Neill McLeod.

Upon motion of Dr. John A. Chalmers, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer, with the request that Whig papers throughout the State would republish.

Upon motion of John D. Cameron, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. KELLY, *Ch'n.*

Wm. M. McBryde, } *Secretaries.*
James McGilvary, }

WHIG MEETING IN GUILFORD.

Greensborough, Oct. 16, 1843.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the Whig citizens of Guilford was held this day in the Court House, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet in a Whig State Convention to be held at the city of Raleigh on the 7th of December next, to nominate a Whig Candidate for Governor, and appoint two Delegates to represent the State in the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in May, 1844.

On motion of Mr. A. C. Lindsay, Peter Adams, Esq. was called to the Chair. Jesse Wheeler and J. W. Field were appointed Secretaries.

After a few remarks from Jesse H. Lindsay and Geo. C. Mendenhall relative to the object of the meeting, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to draft resolutions, to-wit: Charles Benbow, Jesse H. Lindsay, A. C. Lindsay, C. P. Mendenhall and Joab Hiatt.

After retiring, the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

As a portion of the Whigs of Guilford, we have assembled to express our feelings upon the great Whig cause of the country. In times of trouble that are past, our County was found to be at her post; in the contest that is approaching, we are resolved to do our duty. With HENRY CLAY as our leader, and the shout of victory sounding in our ears, who could wish to be longer silent? To the people of Guilford no argument is called for to excite them to action when their Whig principles are at stake. And with Whigs, Henry Clay needs no defence. Having the world to select out of, he is our first and only choice for the Presidency. Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 7th of December next, to appoint two Delegates from this State to the Whig National Convention, to meet in Baltimore in May 1844.

2. *Resolved*, That we give our hearty co-operation to the other purpose of the Raleigh Convention, to nominate a Whig Candidate for Governor; and while we refrain from pointing to the one we might prefer, we pledge ourselves to work as Whigs good and true under the banner of whoever may be the nominee.

3. *Resolved*, That our Congressional District should be represented in the Baltimore Convention; and for that end we propose to the other Counties composing the District, to meet in a District Convention on Wednesday the 3d of January next, in the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county, to select a Delegate.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint to the Raleigh Convention fifty Delegates, and to the District Convention twenty Delegates.

5. *Resolved*, That we will organize a Clay Club, to be known as the Clay Club of Guilford, and that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to designate officers and draw up a constitution for the same, which committee shall report to a future meeting, to be called by the chairman of this meeting.

6. *Resolved*, That we have been gratified to learn that the Hon. Henry Clay will visit our State; and should it not conflict with his other engagements to pass through the interior, we will delight to receive and entertain him.

7. *Resolved*, That the old Battle Ground of Guilford, dear to our citizens, and memorable in the annals of American history, shall be the place for a public entertainment.

The following persons were appointed, under the 4th resolution, Delegates to the State Convention, to-wit:

E. W. Ogburn, W. H. Brittain, Jesse Wheeler, F. Fentress, Abram Clapp, R. S. Gilmer, Eli Smith, Finley Shaw, T. Underwood, J. Brannock, J. A. Foulkes, J. W. Doak, J. A. Smith, Joel McLean, G. C. Mendenhall, D. F. Caldwell, Joab Hiatt, D. Starbuck, Jed H. Lindsay, Ludwick Summers, Wm. Doak, L. D. Orrell, Jas. R. McLean, Jno. Wharton, Jos. Houston, William Watson, Geo. Spruce, H. C. Dick, R. G. Beeson, John Hiatt, A. H. Lindsay, Mordecai Mendenhall, William Gott, Robert Donnell, Isaac Thacker, Abel Coffin, H. T. Weatherly, C. A. Gillespie, R. C. Rankin, Newton Wharton, James Sloan, Henry Foust, D. C. Mebane, Caleb Boon, B. Y. McNairy, John A. Gilmer, W. D. Scott, M. D. Smith, Lambert Moore, A. Weatherly.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the above list of Delegates.

The following persons were appointed Delegates to the Congressional District Convention, to-wit:

Nathan Hunt, J. W. Field, Thomas C. Worth, Joseph Gibson, C. P. Mendenhall, Charles Benbow, L. Swaim, Jesse H. Lindsay, Eliab Jackson, W. S. Gilmer, Thomas Hunt, C. W. Woollen, William Neely, N. M. Climer, S. G. Coffin, J. H. Saunders, W. J. McConnell, Archibald Wilson, Jonathan Hodgin, Ralph Gorrell.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the 5th resolution, to wit: John A. Gilmer, John M. Logan, Lyndon Swaim.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Patriot, the Citizen, and the Observer.

PETER ADAMS, *Chairman.*

Jesse Wheeler, } *Secretaries.*
J. W. Field, }

Mr. Van Buren and the Tariff.—The last Richmond Enquirer says:

We have a letter before us, sent to us by a friend, and addressed to him by Mr. Van Buren, in which Mr. Van Buren denounces and utterly disclaims the present Tariff law.

Even as we predicted, now many months ago, when referring to a non-committal letter of Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff, intended for this meridian, we said as the time for the Presidential election approached, some private letter would be despatched by Mr. Van Buren to the South, to be quoted, *not published*, in the Richmond Enquirer, that would entirely eschew and repudiate the Tariff.

Behold the literal fulfilment of our prophecy.

So says the New York American.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, a Loco Foco paper of the first water, is by no means satisfied with the statement in the Richmond Enquirer. Pennsylvania being a tariff State, it will not be so easy, even by the force of party drill, to get that State to support an anti tariff man. Fearful of this, and that Mr. Van Buren, forgetting his usual policy, may have committed himself too far, the Sentinel says:

It seems to us, that simple justice to Mr. Van Buren requires, that the letter referred to by the Enquirer, or at least so much of it as relates to the present Tariff, should be published. As the matter is presented, great injustice may be unintentionally done to Mr. Van Buren, and unpleasant feelings excited in the minds of some of those Democrats, who, in Congress, voted for this law, in the number of which may be ranked Senators Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Wright of New York. Certain it is, that the paragraph in the *Enquirer*, if unexplained, is calculated to injure Mr. Van Buren's prospect in Pennsylvania.

The Journal of Commerce asserted a few days since, that the consumers of Linseed Oil, were taxed 25, or even 30 cents a gallon on all they used. Had they gone a little into the facts of the case, they might with truth demonstrated the case to be almost directly the reverse, for instead of paying a tax of twenty-five cents, they absolutely save seventeen cents on each gallon. If the editors of the Journal of Commerce will turn back to their files of 1842 when the compromise act was about to expire, they will find the duty at that time to have been 12½ cents a gallon. By the new Tariff the duty is fixed at 25 cents; from that time to the present the article has declined to its present price of 75 cents, and even below this rate sales have been made. The duty was then lower than it had been for twenty years, and still prices were higher; now the duty is higher and the price lower, just a reversion of things.

The truth is, that the Tariff has induced manufacturers to go extensively into the business, and the competition is such, that the article is brought down to the lowest notch, and besides a better article is furnished.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Free Trade Argument.—The Journal of Commerce says a tax of six cents is paid on loaf sugar in New York. Loaf sugar sells there at 11 cents. Deduct the duty (6 cents) from the price (11 cents) and loaf sugar ought to sell for 5 cents—which is two cents below the average price of raw sugar in that market!!

The consumption of coffee in the U. States in 1841, was 109,200,247 lbs. for a population of 17,000,000; in the United Kingdom the consumption was 28,421,466 lbs: for a population of 20,000,000, being an average consumption of one pound per head in England and six pounds per head in the United States.

Cotton.—The weather has put a stop to the further maturing of the Cotton in this State. We yesterday conver[illegible] th planters from the interior, who [illegible] that the frost, for a few nights [illegible] been very severe—so much so th[illegible] unmatured bolls have been kill[illegible] Young, from Scriven, tells us that [illegible] nesday morning, he saw ice [illegible] formed in a bucket attached to his [illegible] of the thickness of paper.

Savannah Republican 20th

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

ANOTHER ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.

The attention of the people of Massachusetts is most earnestly called to the facts which are disclosed by the letters now laid before them.

It is well known that parties were so nearly balanced in the last Legislature, that the filling of the vacancies in the Senate, and through that the election of Governor, depended upon a single vote—and that the two individuals upon whom the eyes of the Radical leaders were turned, were Mr. Collins of Eastham, and Mr. Bell of Montgomery.

Of Mr. Collins, and his vote, and the payment therefor, the public are already well informed. But all that has as yet come to light in that case, is the fact that he voted for Gov. Morton and his allies, and subsequently received from them a Justice's commission. We know nothing as yet of the previous negotiations. But in the case of Mr. Bell, we not only have another case of the grossest bribery and corruption, but are possessed of the means of showing the manner in which it was accomplished.

Mr. Bell was elected as the Representative of the town of Montgomery, by Whig votes, and he came to Boston, openly avowing his intention of voting with the Whigs in the Legislature. He uniformly attended their caucuses, and voted for the Whig candidate for Speaker. He was constantly beset, however, by the Radical leaders, and by turns threatened and coaxed—and yet up to the morning when the vacancies in the Senate were to be filled, there *seemed* to be no doubt that he would continue to vote with the Whigs, as he had done. But all on a sudden he changed his course—voted for the Radical Senators—and thereby their party came into power.

That secret and malign influence had been successfully used upon him, could not be doubted, but the means and the manner had been carefully covered up. Mr. Bell continued through the session, uniformly voting with the party whom he had thus elevated to power, and still the mystery was unexplained. *But now the hour has come for a disclosure of the secrets of this whole matter, which will startle the whole Commonwealth.* The conspirators who have thus far covered up their monstrous villany, may fancy that their secret is safe. But they will find it otherwise. For now, at the very moment when they are laboring to induce the people to keep Gov. Morton and themselves in their offices, the startling evidence is to be published, which will confound their schemes—and if there be any moral sense left in Massachusetts, must drive them from public employment, disgraced and despised by every honest man.

The facts, which we have it in our power to state, are as follows:

It was on the morning that the balloting took place, that the conspirators met in the lobby of the clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bell had come to the House intending to vote for the Whig candidates for the Senate, and was sitting quietly in his seat, when a man, not a member of the House, but well known as a doer of the dirty work of the party, was seen to enter the House, and go directly to Bell and take hold of his collar. After a moment's whispering they left the Hall together, and went into the lobby, the door of which was instantly closed. The persons who were in that lobby are known. They were the leaders and drillmen of the Locofoco party in and out of the House. *What took place there is known.* The result was soon seen. Mr. Bell came back to his seat—and just as the voting was commencing, the seat next him was left by its proper occupant, and taken possession of by one of the lobby conspirators, who followed Mr. Bell round through all the balloting—watched his vote—took from him privately the Whig ballots that he had in his hands, and saw that his part of the lobby contract was fulfilled. And thus it was that the Morton administration was put into power. Bell's vote did it—and thus was Bell's vote obtained.

What was the inducement which led Mr. Bell to change his vote? What was offered him in that lobby? Let the following facts answer.

During the session of the Legislature, Mr. Bell addressed a letter to Governor Morton claiming something in the way of reward for his services. No answer was given—but before the session closed, the same man who took Bell from the House into the lobby, as before described, entered a tailor's shop in Washington street, and ordered a suit of clothes for Mr. Bell. The measure was taken—the clothes made, and sent to Bell's boarding house, and the bill paid by the conspirators!

Soon after the Legislature adjourned, the same man of the lobby and of the tailor's shop, received a letter from Bell, alleging that the sum of $400 had been promised to him, and complaining that the conspirators did not fulfil their contract.

In June, Gov. Morton received a letter from Mr. Bell, making the same statement of the bargain in the lobby, and complaining that while His Excellency and the party were enjoying power and distributing spoils, no part of his $400 was forthcoming.

On the 26th of June, Mr. Bell wrote a letter to Benjamin F. Hallett, the Governor's chief councillor, a copy of which we have, and now present:—

Montgomery, June 26th, 1843.

To Hon. B. F. Hallett—*Dear Sir:* I wrote a few lines to you some two months ago, in which I described my situation to you, and I have received no answer. I sometimes think that my letter must have been miscarried. But, sir, you know all the circumstances of my election last November to the Legislature. You know what was promised me in the lobby of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. [illegible]ou know what you promised me when I had [illegible]terview with you at your house, which was, [illegible] and myself distressed in any manner on my retu[illegible] con[illegible]uence of my course in the Legislature [illegible] ne to you and I should be assisted. I [illegible] that w[illegible] the promise nearly *verbatim et lite*[illegible]

Now, sir, I n[illegible] as t[illegible] [illegible] any great amount of prope[illegible] and am considerably in debt, and great advanta[illegible] has been taken of me by those that I owed that were offended at my course last winter. Sir, you assured me, and I supposed that you spoke by authority, that the Democratic party felt grateful to me and that I should be remembered, but I see all around me offices and favors dispensed by that very government which I assisted to organ[illegible] [illegible]d not the least notice taken of me now in my [illegible]ity in consequence of assisting to organize it.

Now, sir, this is my last appeal to you. After I made that agreement in your presence, with certain members of the democratic party, just before we balloted to fill the vacancies in the Senate, I little thought that they would wilfully forget to fulfil their part of the engagement. But so it seems to be. I have borne my calamities in silence, but shall not much longer. I consider that I have fulfilled my part of the agreement, and if others do not theirs, I shall see what effect public opinion will have on them. If I get no response from this, I shall consider that it amounts to a refusal.

You will please excuse me for using strong language, for I think the necessities of my case justify it.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES C. BELL.

P. S. I have not seen or heard any thing of that commission of Justice of the Peace that I was to have, but I see that the Governor and Council have appointed quite a number all around me.

These letters were, of course, in their possession, when the Governor and Council met in session on the 3d of July, and we ask attention to the reply which is given:

Boston, July 3d, 1843.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that you have been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Hampden. Your name was presented some time ago, but has been delayed in making out the Commission in other appointments. It would give me pleasure to see you, if you should visit Boston.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

B. F. HALLETT.

Charles C. Bell, Esq.

There is another fact connected with this history, that gives a character to the whole transaction. Villainy resorts to artifice to conceal itself, and the criminal that violates the law in one respect, will not hesitate at any crime which may cover up his guilt. Thus a man that will steal will lie, and he who wickedly and wilfully tampers with an election, will even perjure himself to escape punishment.

Now mark the sequel of this conspiracy. Mr. Bell receives nothing but the paltry commission of a Justice of the Peace, in payment for his vote. He is discontented, and through the whole Summer complains to the conspirators that he is not paid according to the contract—and finally, on August 14th, Gov. Morton received a letter from him, renewing his claim, and warning him that if he is neglected that he shall make a loud appeal to the people. This threat, of course, produced an alarm in the council of these conspirators—if the Governor communicated it to them. What was to be done? The matter must be hushed, but *how* shall it be done? The letter which we give below shall explain. Mr. Bell must be decoyed to Worcester, where the conspirators could again get round him, and by threats of vengeance, or by compromise, his lips could be sealed, and this letter was written out for this purpose.

Boston, Aug. 30, 1843.

Mr. Bell—Montgomery:

Sir: There is to be a Democratic Convention at Worcester on the 13th of September, and I would advise you to be present on the afternoon of the day before, as a good many Democrats will be present that afternoon, and some, no doubt, who you would be glad to see.

I shall be glad to see you, and all the rest of the good Democrats who so nobly sustained the cause of Democracy last winter.

I would advise you to be present without fail.

I remain your friend,

J. T. FISK.

Here is the letter—but who is J. T. Fisk? Was he a delegate to the convention? Who knows any such man? The directory contains no such name. And to make the matter more definite, we ask if B. F. Hallet knows any such man? We aver that there is no such man. No. The letter is a false, counterfeit and villainous document, intended to decoy Mr. Bell into the hands of the conspirators. More than this. The handwriting is known to be that of one of the leaders of the Loco Foco party—and will be open to the inspection of all who have a curiosity to find out who is J. T. Fisk.

Thus we see that a conspiracy begun in corruption, and carried on by attempted bribery, is ended in the most shameful forgery! This plan, however, did not succeed. Mr. Bell had seen enough of the treachery and fraud of his pretended friends, and would not again trust himself in their hands.

To the people of Massachusetts these facts are now submitted. In solemnity let them be considered—and let their judgment fall where guilt is so clearly proved. We need not ask them what these facts and letters show. Comment is not only unnecessary, but we dare not trust ourselves to speak as we feel. We only say that if the people are not now convinced that a more corrupt and profligate set of men were never inflicted upon any State than those who now control Massachusetts, they must have lost all moral sense.

The harmonious Democracy held a meeting in Petersburg Saturday Evening. The Intelligencer says; "Not a word was said about Calhoun or Van Buren—not a hint about the Syracuse Convention, the District System or the General Ticket mode."

At the Sweat House, in this city, we hear, a similar course is to be pursued. One of the leading members (the Editor of the Enquirer) announced that any speaker who made any allusion to his Presidential favorite would be instantly called to order!

From this it would seem the great Democracy are coming to a pretty pass! They are not to be permitted even among themselves to speak of a candidate for the Presidency! They are organized for the purpose of effecting a particular object, and they cannot refer to it, except by hints and inuendoes! Was the like ever heard of?

Richmond Whig.

Great Curiosity.—The Detroit Advertiser states that the famous Copper Rock of Lake Superior has been transferred to that city. The removal has cost several months of hard labor. "It is supposed to weigh about four tons and is nearly pure copper—about 95 per cent." This is a most valuable mineralogical specimen and we envy the public cabinet that gets it.

Several of the Banks in Baltimore are discounting good business paper, at long dates, at 4½ a 5 per cent, and the demand for money is limited at that. The same rate of discount prevails in other Atlantic cities—in some of them even lower rates are taken for notes of short dates. These facts argue not so much the abundance of money as the difficulty of employing it.

Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

"*Mexico, Sept. 29th,* 1843.

From some misunderstanding which has arisen between H. B. M. Mission and the Government, Mr. Doyle, H. B. M's. Charge d' Affaires, has suspended all diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, until he receives instructions from his Government."

The commissioners of the Yucatan government to conclude a treaty with Mexico, had not yet returned, and this delay in coming to terms occasioned great dissatisfaction at Campeachy. It was confidently anticipated there, that an early outbreak of hostilities would ensue. This feeling is greatly strengthened by the closing of the port of Laguna by Santa Ana, which was looked upon with extreme repugnance by the Yucatanese.

Hurra for Old Rip!—From an article in the Fayetteville Observer, giving the manufacturing statistics of North Carolina, we learn that in the State there are twenty-five Cotton Factories, in which a capital of *One million and Fifty Thousand Dollars* is invested, and which employ about Twelve Hundred operatives. Take this fact in connexion with her being *out of debt*, and having the longest Rail Road, and the finest State Capitol in the Union, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" as applied to North Carolina, may be considered a clear case of "*lucus a non lucendo.*" We hope it may be "many a long day" ere her enterprising manufacturers may know the want of a good protective tariff.—*East Alabamian.*

A Tyler Coat.—We were shown yesterday, says the St. Louis Republican, in the shop of Messrs. Boyle & West, a garment more appropriately named than any we have ever met with in the nomenclature of the tailors or tailoresses. *A Tyler coat* is a coat that may be turned as circumstances require, and worn with either side out. The garment we saw was on the one side French Cassimere of a drab or light color, and on the other, fine pilot cloth of a dark color.

We should like to know what Judge Colquitt, the newly elected U. S. Senator, and who is a great stickler for the Locofoco doctrine of instruction to Senators, thinks of this mighty uprising of the people of Georgia who seem to have spoken with one voice "from the mountains to the seaboard." He has not yet been sworn in as Senator and we should think he had better tender his resignation to the Legislature and not hurt his conscience by taking his seat.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Richmond Enquirer seems to have acquired new views of the duties of Congress. It quotes, without comment, an article from the Norwich Aurora, a Democratic paper, which is telling us what the next Congress must do. After declaring that it must repeal the gag rule about petitions, it says:

"'This subject grows upon our hands, but we have already exceeded the limits we have prescribed. We could mention much more that Congress ought to do, but it is pretty certain they will not do it. They ought to abolish the franking privilege, reduce the salaries of many of their officers, take formal possession of the Oregon Territory, *abolish slavery*, horse-racing, and lotteries in the District of Columbia; but we do not expect any thing of the kind, and it is therefore idle to talk about it.'

This is laughable. The type-setter of the Enquirer must have set up the wrong side of the extract. The Enquirer must look sharp at his Northern allies.

Cincinnati Herald.

Abolition Pledges.—His Excellency Marcus Morton, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, in reply to certain queries addressed to him by Dr. H. J. Bowditch, of Boston, for the purpose of eliciting such information in regard to the Governor's opinions as may enable the Massachusetts abolitionists to exercise the elective franchise with due discrimination at the approaching elections, states that he is not aware of any provision in the laws or Constitution of Massachusetts which 'requires its citizens to assist in upholding or extending slavery.' But if there be any such, he is in 'favor of altering or repealing them.'

In regard to the 'equal rights of colored citizens in railroad cars,' he asserts that neither the Constitution nor the laws of Massachusetts recognise or ought to recognise any distinction 'on account of descent or color;' and if any of its citizens, in railroad cars or elsewhere, receive injuries 'on account of their descent or color,' or on any other pretence, for which they are not now entitled to legal redress, there ought to be provided remedies adequate to their protection in the enjoyment of their *just and equal rights.*

The reply of the Lieutenant Governor, H. H. Childs, Esq., of Pittsfield, is substantially the same as Governor Morton's.

A Good One.—The young gentlemen of the Dialectic Society have ordered a reprint of Judge Murphy's Address, delivered in 1827. They learned it was out of print from the fact that the Treasurer did not purloin from its rich pages some gorgeous laurels for his own official brows. The Colonel will take the hint, and as most of the other Addresses are partly re-published in his Address, it is to be desired the reprint of the Judge's will assist him in his next Literary Robin Hoodism.—*Clarion.*

EMIGRATION.—The Editor of the N. Y. Tribune has lately been on a visit to Western New York and Pennsylvania, and Northern Ohio, and he gives the following account of the tide which is now flowing from those regions towards *the* West:

"New-England never witnessed such an emigration as is now going forward, not only from Buffalo, but more especially from Cattaraugus and Chautauque Counties, from Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, to the region of the Upper Lakes and the Mississippi—mainly to Northern Illinois and Southern Wiskonsan. Those regions would soon be filled to overflowing, were they not in turn drained by emigration to Iowa and the Indian territories beyond. So wags the world. We feel the evils which surround us, and are heedless of those in the distance; and the emigrant from Connecticut to Iowa is at first astonished to find as much discontent in his new country as the old, and larger proportion bent on 'going West' to better their fortunes. No matter: the Pacific Ocean will bring us up by-and-by."

The Vice-Presidency.—The "Oxford Mercury" suggests the name of Gov. Morehead, to be run as Vice-President on the Ticket with Mr. Clay. The Mercury says truly, that this would be a Ticket, under which we could glory, even in defeat. When Mr. Badger was appointed Secretary of the Navy, he astonished the natives, and they wondered at Washington City, that North Carolina should produce such an intellectual giant. "Let John M. Morehead be made Vice-President," says the Mercury, "and the world will find there were more where Mr. Badger came from."

Raleigh Register.

No one would more rejoice than we, to see the suggestion of the Mercury carried out. But, it is scarcely kind to Gov. M. (however well meant,) to hold up his name for an office to which it is utterly impossible he can be nominated; for nothing is more settled than that the candidates of each party for the two offices of President and Vice President will not both be selected from the same great division of the Union. Our candidate for President being from a slave State, the Vice President must come from a free State. So the Locofoco candidate for President (presuming that Van Buren will be selected) being from a free State, their candidate for the second office will be selected from a slave State.

Mr. Webster will pay a visit to the South, this winter—going down the Mississippi to New Orleans—thence through Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, &c. on his return.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 1.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	39 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	6¼ a 7	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5¼ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	6¼ a 6¾	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	35 a 40	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	8 a 10	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15

REMARKS.—There is not much produce of any kind coming to market, and no change to notice in prices. Cotton sells at 6¼ to 6¾; Corn 35 to 40; Flour 4 to 4½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has ranged during the last week between 2 12½ and 2 25—the last being the going rate yesterday. Tar is worth generally 1 12½.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—The article of timber maintains the late advance on it: usual sales from 4½ to 6½ dls. Sales of flooring at 7, wide boards at 5, and scantling at 4 dls. Very few if any staves coming in; they are inquired for. Shingles are wanted; sales of very common qualities at from 1 90 to 2 50.

Bacon.—Nothing worth reporting heard of; hams are considerably inquired for.

A late sale of new rice at 2 56, cash.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 24.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5¾ a 7½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Lime 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 6¼ to 7½.

At Augusta, Cotton 6½ to 7½. At Columbus 5¾ to 6¾.

At New Orleans, Cotton 7 to 9½, principally 7 to 8½. Sugar 5 to 7; Molasses 24 to 26; Tobacco 2½ to 5; Flour 4 to 4 37; Bacon 3½ to 5½; Whiskey 18 to 19; Corn 31; Oats 28 to 30.

At New York, there is rather a better feeling in Cotton. Sales at a shade advance, 6¾ to 8¾. Flour 4 50 to 4 67. Corn 52 to 55. Oats 27 to 28. Whiskey 23½ to 25.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 8½, chiefly 7 to 8. Corn 42 to 48. Bacon 3 to 9.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated "New York, Oct. 21, Evening.

"Beautiful *new* Georgia, cost 8½ cents at Augusta, sold here this day at 8¼. One parcel of Cotton purchased here on speculation, has just been sold at a loss of 1¾ cents, besides the expense."

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 18.—Brig Gen. Marion from Warren, (R. I.) 19.—Schr. Valhalla from Ellsworth, (Me.) 23.—Brigs Belle from New York, N. F. Frothingham from Guadaloupe; Schr. Repeater from New York. 24.—Brig Gardner H. Wright from New York; Br. schr. Joseph Howe from Turks Island. 25.—Schrs. Edman Preble from Barbadoes, H. Westcott from Philadelphia. 26.—Brig Georges from Thomaston, Me.

CLEARANCES.

October 20.—Schrs. Squire & Brothers for New York, Sarah Ann for Onslow; Brig Caspian for New York. 21.—Brig George Henry for New York; Schr. Jonas Smith for New York. 24.—Brig Electro for Barbadoes; Schr. Star for New Orleans. 25.—Schrs. Policy for N. London, (Conn.) Henry King for Philadelphia. 27—Brg. Tuscan for Boston.

Cooper's New Novel.

WYANDOTTE, 2 vols for 50 cents

Also, Sam Slick in England, 20 cents; Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents; Charles O'Malley, 50 cents; Harry Lorrequer, 50 cents

The republication of Harper's Family Library, 25 cents a volume

E J HALE

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

To the Whigs of Cumberland.

Two important objects requiring attention, call for a meeting at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday afternoon the 13th day of November next, being the first day of Superior Court, at 3 o'clock. You are respectfully invited, therefore, to meet at the above time and place, and appoint Delegates to the District Convention to assemble on the next day, (for the appointment of a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore,) and to appoint Delegates to the State Convention on the 7th of December for the Nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

October 17.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of North Carolina, on the 3d October, 1843,

Resolved, That a Convention of the Whig Party be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for Governor, and for choosing two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

R. HINES, *Ch'n.*

J. HARRIS, *Sec'y.*

MR. CLAY'S VISIT TO NORTH CAROLINA.—The following letter from Mr. Clay is in answer to an invitation from Fayette county, Va. to pass through that part of Virginia on his way to or from Raleigh. As Mr. Clay will come to this State from the South, he will of course first land at Wilmington, whose hospitable citizens will not permit themselves to be excelled in attentions to the great Statesman. We think it will not be difficult to induce him to come through this place on his way to Raleigh, more especially as his first invitation to visit the State emanated from the Whigs of this Town and County. Doubtless the meeting on the 13th will take this matter into consideration:—

ASHLAND, September 25, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have duly received your letter, as a committee of the Fayette Clay Club of Virginia, inviting me to visit the 14th Congressional District of Virginia, and to meet my fellow-citizens at some convenient central point in it. You supposed that I might find it convenient to do so, on my way to North Carolina. I should have been most happy to accept your kind invitation if it were in my power; but although I am unable to enjoy the gratification of meeting my fellow-citizens of the mountain region of Kanawha, I request you to assure the Club of my grateful acknowledgments for the honor it has done me.

The treachery, Gentlemen, of the acting President, to which you allude in terms of just indignation, is mortifying to us as Americans.

Considering the youth of our Republic, and the virtuous and illustrious men who have filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, it is painful in the extreme to behold such an example of utter abandonment of all the obligations of honor, of duty and of fidelity. But, far from allowing that degrading fact to throw us into a state of apathy and despondency, it ought to stimulate every American freeman to redouble his energies in rescuing his Government from the impure hands into which it has accidentally fallen. Against Mr. Tyler no exertion is necessary. He will soon retire with the contempt and amidst the scoffs of all honorable men. Our efforts should be directed against those who first seduced and then profited by him; those who, after having won him to their uses now effect to shrink from the contaminating association; those who, after his complete identification with them, and at the moment when he is appropriating to their exclusive advantage the whole patronage of the Government, unjustly upbraid us with the failure of measures, the adoption of which was prevented by his perfidy and their countenance and support of him.

Under these circumstances, I am sure, gentlemen, you will agree with me, that these are not times when we should deliver ourselves up to sentiments of ignoble despair, and a culpable neglect of our duty to our country. On the contrary, we should redouble our exertions, and firmly resolve never to cease employing them, until the Government is purified, and once more confided to honest and faithful hands.

I cannot conclude, without a tender of my cordial thanks, for the sentiments of attachment and confidence towards me, which you have done me the honor to convey, and of assurance of my being

Your grateful friend, and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

OUTRAGEOUS BRIBERY.—See the evidence of the Bribery by which the Locofocos secured the election of Gov. Morton in Massachusetts. The maledictions of the country will rest alike on the purchased and the purchasers; and we think the fate of the Locofocos in Massachusetts is sealed, if there be any virtue left. The election on the 13th inst. will show.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee has elected two Whigs to fill the vacancies which have so long existed in the U. S. Senate from that State. The choice fell, as was expected, on Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, to fill the unexpired term of Felix Grundy, dec'd, till the 4th of March 1845, and on Spencer Jarnagin to serve till 4th March 1847.

The vote in the first election was, for Foster 54, Wm. Carroll 33, Cave Johnson 5, A. Anderson 1, H. Watterson 1, W. Fitzgerald 1.

In the second, Jarnagin 54, John Blair 9, A. Anderson 11, H. L. Turney 1, Wm. Trousdale 2, L. H. Coe 5, G. W. Rowles 6, M. A. Long 1, T. L. Williams 1, W. B. Reece 1, Cave Johnson 2.

These elections secure a decided Whig majority in the Senate, which will save the country from the destructive Legislation which has been threatened and might be looked for if the Senate were like the House.

THE MAILS—*again*.—The mail failed beyond Raleigh again on Saturday last, and on Sunday only Saturday's mail came on. Again this morning nothing beyond Raleigh except N. York letters of the 27th and 28th, the *papers* of the same dates having been heretofore received. What is the matter?

The Milton Chronicle states that the Hon. Bedford Brown has determined to remove from this State to the West.

The Charlotte Jeffersonian impugns the correctness of "A Whig's" exposure of Mr. Haywood's deceptive statement on the subject of Common Schools, which we published on the 18th ult. It complains that "A Whig" sets down Messrs. Crawford and Clement of Rowan, Carson of Rutherford, and Hargrave and Pinkston of Davidson, as Whigs, and Mr. Melchor of Cabarrus as a Democrat.

The Jeffersonian is wrong, and not "A Whig," (except as to Mr. Melchor.) All the other gentlemen enumerated were elected as Whigs, and acted and voted as Whigs throughout the whole of the Session of 1836, when the measure in question was adopted. They all voted for Judge Settle, against Judge Strange, for Senator in Congress. It is true that they left the Whig party a year or two afterwards, following Mr. Calhoun. But the Jeffersonian will scarcely contend that the official votes of these gentlemen, in 1836, are to be confounded with their conduct as private individuals, in 1843. "A Whig" was unquestionably right in enumerating the votes of the above named members among the Whigs votes.

OHIO.—The Senate consists of 36 Members, of whom only half are elected each year. Of the 18 whose terms did not expire this year, 11 are Locos and 7 Whigs. Of the 18 elected this year—9 are Whigs and 9 Locos—making 20 Locos to 16 Whigs. The House consists of 72, of whom the Whigs have elected 39, and 2 Independent Locos, who beat the regular party candidates, and the Locos have elected 31. Giving the 2 Independents to them, we have a majority of 6 in the House, and 2 on joint ballot.

The aggregate Whig vote on the Congressional and Legislative Tickets in Ohio, as near as can now be ascertained, will show a majority of about two thousand over the Locofocos. Shannon (Locofoco) had last year a majority for Governor over Corwin (Whig) of more than 3,400.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Editors at a distance are often misled in regard to results of elections, by papers from the scene of action. Thus, in the Pennsylvania election, we relied upon some paper which stated, that it was difficult to ascertain the exact complection of the Legislature, but that the Locofoco majority would be "considerably reduced." More recent and more accurate information shows that the majority is 27, viz: 11 in the Senate and 16 in the House, and that instead of being considerably reduced, it is but 2 less than last year, when it was 29.

As to the popular vote, according to the Pennsylvania papers, the Congressional canvass shows a Locofoco majority of only between 6 and 700 in the whole State. But, by another test, it is larger. There were three Canal Commissioners elected by the people of the whole State. The three Whig candidates received an average vote of 96,318 each. The three Locofoco candidates an average vote of 110,290. Average majority 13,972. The Locos contend, that the Congressional election is not a fair test, inasmuch as their candidates were not popular men. And the Whigs contend, that the other election was not a test, as they had no expectation of electing their canoidates, and therefore did not make a vigorous effort. Their view is sustained by the fact that the whole vote is less by 81,085 than in 1840.

We are confident that Clay will carry Pennsylvania next year.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.—The Locofoco Members of the Legislature, have selected, in caucus, for Governor, Daniel Haines of Sussex county, after three ballots.

This is a sad blow to Tylerism in New Jersey, and to Captain Stockton, the only lieutenant-general Mr. Tyler has had that has done him any available service. J. S. Green was the Tyler-Stockton candidate, and got but 16 votes out of 76 members.

CALHOUN COMMITTEES.—The N. Y. Express says that the friends of the District System, and of Mr. Calhoun for the next Presidency, are organizing Committees in every portion of that State.

The Locofoco State Convention of Vermont has nominated Van Buren for President, by a vote of 139 or 140 to 3.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Raleigh Register, noticing an article from another paper, in which the appointment of so large a Delegation from Wake County is complained of, as giving that county too great an influence in the approaching session, very properly says,—

"The reason why Wake County appointed so numerous a delegation, is obvious. The Convention is to sit at Raleigh, and in the event of the accommodation afforded by our Hotels, not being sufficient for the entertainment of the Delegates, it will devolve upon the Wake delegation to provide for their comfort. This was the main reason for appointing so many Delegates. Another motive which influenced the meeting, was to show to our distant friends, that the Whigs of *Wake* are, as the name of their County imports, WIDE AWAKE. But to come to the *gist* of the matter. What matters it, whether a County be represented by an hundred Delegates, or only by ten, or five, or one? Does not the Editor of the "Old North State" know, that, in these Conventions, the Delegates never vote *per capita?* Except, therefore, that a larger Delegation is presumed to embody more fully the feelings of their constituents, the weight of each County will be as fully felt in the Convention, with *one*, as with one hundred Delegates. The usual way of voting in such bodies, in this State, is to allow each County represented as many votes as it has Members in the House of Commons; and, no doubt, that course, or some equally equitable one, will be again pursued."

The Locofoco meetings in Stokes and Ashe counties express their preference for Van Buren over all the other candidates for the Presidency.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.—This is one of the articles most frequently cited by the Free Trade politicians, on which to found their complaints against the Tariff. The duty is 2½ cents a pound, and they assert that Sugar would be 2½ cents a pound cheaper than it is, if this duty were not laid. In other words, they contend that the consumer pays this duty in addition to the natural price of the article. Experience has shown, over and over again, at different periods when the duties on salt, coffee, iron, molasses, &c. have been reduced, that the price did *not* fall correspondingly with the reduction. The effect of the reduction often is, merely to put an additional sum in the pocket of the foreign producer. An example, in evidence before the British Parliament in 1832, will make this position clear. The duty on Sugar in England was then 24*s.* per cwt. and the price, exclusive of duty, was 23*s.* 8*d.* The duty therefore was more than 100 per cent., probably 150 per cent. of the value in the West Indies. At the same time the duty in the U. States was 13*s.* 6*d.* only, and the price, excluding duty, was 36*s.* per cwt. The price was higher here, where the duty was lower, and the freight also lower. Who paid the duty in England? Evidently not the consumer, but the producer. "Nothing more, (says the Commons' Report on the subject,) is requisite to explain the almost total ruin which has fallen on these splendid Colonies, even before the last fatal measure of emancipating the slaves was carried into effect." Here it is not England, the consumer, but the West Indies, the producer, of the Sugar, which is ruined by the high duty. Such a fact as this, vouched for by such authority, might have some weight with any but those whose opposition to the "Whig Tariff" is purely factious.

The Raleigh Standard congratulates itself that the Observer can "find nothing to object to," in the Standard, "but mistakes in the printer!" And in this way it passes by all that we have so pointedly objected to, for weeks past, and especially our objection, in the same paragraph as that relative to the mistake of the printer, to his disorganizing advice to the Columbus Statesman to "go on" libelling individuals, in defiance of convictions and $2000 fines!!

THE LITERARY PIRACY.—Col. John H. Wheeler, T. S. N. C., M. N. I. W. C. (and A.S.S.) is out in the last Standard, in justification of his attempt to purchase for himself a literary reputation by the aid of sundry gems pilfered from Judge Gaston and others. From the scurrilous character of this effusion, we are convinced that he has left off stealing, and has in this instance relied on his own genius. For instance, he says,—

"In these stormy times of party rage, I feel gratified that my frail bark has met so many kind friends; and I feel obliged deeply to the presses who have favored it, and to the Whig presses I feel also obliged, for, instead of accusing me of quoting from Cicero, Judge Gaston, Mr. Shepard and others, and doing the best I could, they might have averred that my neighbor of the Register wrote the whole address for me, and produced the veritable Mr. Hale to verify it on oath."

Wheeler has here uttered as impudent a falsehood as any other blackguard ever was guilty of.—He knows nothing of "Mr Hale" to justify or extenuate such an assertion. We defy him, as we have often defied all his party Editors, to produce a solitary instance in which we have ever asserted, much less "verified on oath," any thing to be a fact which was not so, or which we had not good reason to believe to be so, or ever failed to correct an error when ascertained to be such. They can always furnish plenty of abuse, in general terms, such as the above, but they have not produced, and they cannot produce, a particle of proof to justify their abuse.

This is truly a pretty specimen of impudence in a man who, professing to be a lawyer, yet affixed a *seal* to the name of one of the securities on his official bond, with a view to make it, what it was not without the seal, a binding obligation. Many a man would have been indicted for *forgery* for such an act, and it would have been a poor excuse to assert, as Wheeler does, (whether truly or falsely,) that the signer gave him a *verbal* direction to affix the seal. He's a pretty fellow to talk of producing Mr Hale to verify on oath a falsehood!

Wheeler closes his piece as follows:

"As for Mr. Hale's hope as to the cash on hand in the Treasury, that my notions of *meum* and *tuum* differ somewhat from those which I entertain of literature, it only shows the true reason why I am thus assailed, and is every way worthy of the prostituted hack who, in pandering for his political partizans, will seize on any and every occasion to attack the reputation of those whom he does not know, and who have never injured him."

Here are several other falsehoods. Detected in his literary pilferings, Wheeler thus endeavors to arouse the sympathy of his political friends, by giving a remark of *ours* as the cause instead of the consequence of the just criticism of our correspondent. We do not know who is the author of the criticism. We published it as it came to us, as a communication;—but Wheeler, to aid him in his attack upon us, has artfully kept from his readers that fact, and led them to suppose that it was Editorial. We of course could not know our correspondent's "reason" for criticizing the Address, except as he himself stated it, viz: the desire to defend the taste and literature of North Carolina from the reproach of having the Address regarded as a fair specimen of either.

That we have *not* seized on "any and every occasion to attack the reputation" of Wheeler, is apparent from the fact, that though the Raleigh papers had ridiculed his Address as a childish and puerile production, we did not copy one of their articles.—His "reputation" was of too little importance.

As to his imputation that we are a "prostituted hack," we should have escaped that if he had not been a foul slanderer, and we throw it back in his teeth, with scorn and contempt.

CICERO & AUSONIUS "*Standard Authors of English Literature*"!—The Literary World has been laboring under a singular mistake, in regarding the above named personages as having flourished at a period long before the date of English literature. It remained for Colonel A.S.S. Wheeler, in his *classic* communication in the last Standard, to fix them among the "Standard Authors of English Literature," and to show that, as such, he quoted from them, and gave them "due credit!" That we may give Wheeler "due credit" for the discovery, we quote his own words:—

"If the unprejudiced reader will examine the instances which are adduced to prove this literary theft upon my poor effort at Wake Forest, he will find that they are acknowledged by me as quotations from standard authors of English literature, and not attempted by me to be palmed off as my own. For instance, the critic states that in page 5—"I thought with Ausonius that what Cæsar deemed me equal to perform, I might accomplish.

"Cur me posse negem, posse quod ille putat."

And then compares Hon. W. B. Shepard's address, who makes the same quotation from Ausonius. If I quoted from Ausonius or Mr. Shepard, due credit is given for it."

He certainly did not give Mr Shepard credit; it therefore must be Ausonius, "a standard author of English literature," from whom he quoted. Again:

"He states also, that I on page 10 remarked—"The spirit of our republican institutions which realizes the perfection of Cicero's idea of Government, where every man may think what he pleases and speak what he thinks, is justly a source of congratulation"—and then informs us that Dr. Hooper, in an address at Chapel Hill, had used the same idea. I duly credited the author of the sentiment, and did not intend by any effort to make it my own."

Dr Hooper is not credited in the Address; so that Cicero must be another "standard author of English literature." But once more:—

"The beautiful simile from Old Mortality, in Scott's Tales of My Landlord, was used by me and due credit given. The critic informs us that Mr. Gaston had used the same idea—and therefore I am guilty of a literary theft!"

Not a syllable is said in the address about Judge Gaston or Scott. The only credit given is to "the fanciful enthusiast in Old Mortality," which said fanciful enthusiast, we suppose, must therefore likewise be ranked as a "standard author." We rather think, however, that the fanciful enthusiast is entitled to but little credit for the simile of which he is only the occasion, not the author, and that Wheeler did not look beyond the addresses of Judge Gaston, Dr Hooper, and Mr Shepard, for his ideas.

The above are the only instances he gives. We are surprised that he did not tell how, in his anxiety to give "due credit," he gave Horace, (another English author!) credit for a line in Virgil, and marred its beauty in quoting it.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A year or two ago, a student at the Virginia University murdered one of the Professors who was endeavoring to quell a disturbance. A similar tragedy has just been enacted at Yale College, by which John B. Dwight, a Tutor in the College, lost his life. In attempting to suppress a disturbance, he seized a young man named Lewis Fasser, of Philadelphia, who drew a knife or dirk and stabbed him in three places. Fasser made his escape, but has been demanded of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and has gone back to New Haven and surrendered himself. Mr. Dwight was a grandson of the late President Dwight, of Yale; and was only 21 years of age.

SNOW.—Heavy Snow Storms have been experienced at Buffalo, Albany and Troy, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

☞ The Editor of the North Carolinian has abundant reason to know, that we never fail to correct errors as to the results of elections, without any prompting. And he has like reason to know, that he once grossly slandered the professional character of the Editor of this paper, and though advised by one of his own political friends to make public reparation for the wrong which he privately admitted, he has never yet done so. If he would bear these things in mind, perhaps there would be less affectation of honesty as to deceptions practised upon the people. We like honesty, but we like it to be practised, as well as professed.

It might also allay the hyper-critical temper which prompts his long homilies on the impropriety of our remark that "Georgia is safe for Clay," if he would look back to his own files, for numerous similar expressions. No longer ago than the 15th of July, he asserted that Arrington "will beat Stanly," of the truth of which assertion he could not have been better assured than we now are as to Georgia. Again on the 8th July, he said, on the authority of 'a friend from Chatham,' that "Mr Saunders will be elected by between 700 and 1000 votes." We doubt not we could find, if it were worth the trouble, many such instances of what he so condemns in the Observer. The beam is in his own eye.

DESPOTISM.—It is well remarked by Alison, that "no government is so despotic as that of the popular leaders, when relieved from all control on the part of the other powers in the State." The reign of Gen. Jackson furnished a confirmation of this "eternal truth," besides the one which was in Alison's mind. That popular leader was *so* popular, as to reduce the other branches of the government to a mere cypher, whenever they came in conflict with his passions or plans. The people, who had hurled Adams from power mainly because of a mere assertion of right to do an act of doubtful authority, and of the expenditure of the enormous amount of thirteen millions a year, did not once murmur at the exercise of unlimited power, and the expenditure of three times thirteen millions a year, by the "old hero." He paid his followers with offices, and the nation with "glory!" and therefore all he did was right in their eyes.

So Cromwell, the English Reformer, (between whom and Gen. Jackson there are many points of resemblance,) obtained power from the influence, in part, of the public indignation at the enormous burdens imposed on the people by Charles, amounting to less than a million of pounds a year. The people of England "gained a loss," (as Senator Haywood would say,) of about four millions a year by the effort at Reform, for Cromwell's Commonwealth collected nearly five millions of pounds a year during the whole period of its existence.

OREGON.—A letter from "Oregon City," from a carpenter who emigrated from Iowa Territory, is published, in which the writer states, that after 6 months residence, he is well pleased and intends to remain there, though several of his companions "are *dissatisfied with the country and intend to go to California.*" He gets $3 a day at his trade, and common laborers get $1 75. The "city" consists of 12 dwellings, 3 stores, a blacksmith's shop, a cooper's shop, 2 saw mills and a grist mill. Good cows sell for $30 to $50. He says, "Hannah Abel was married in two weeks after we arrived here." This was "making her fortune" in a hurry.

Missouri Senator.—The St. Louis Republican states that David R. Atchinson has been appointed by the Governor Senator in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Linn. It is not yet known whether this gentleman will accept the appointment, but the Republican says there are few, if any, in his party more worthy of it.

Mr. Clay returned here yesterday from Hardin county, where he had been summoned to give testimony in a law case. At Hardinsburg the people assembled in great numbers, and he was constrained to address them. The concourse was the largest ever seen in that county, and Mr. Clay made a most eloquent speech of two hours, which was received with a whirlwind of hurrahs.

Louisville Journal.

The Poisoned Chalice, &c.—The Democratic demagogues of Georgia have been very nicely caught in their own snares.

Winter before last, they adopted a series of very coarse and insulting Resolutions, and one among others instructing Judge Berrien to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. Judge B. having been elected by the preceding Legislature to fill an office which, under the constitution, endures for six years, declined to comply with the very civil request. Last Winter the demagogues returned to the subject, and adopted another set of resolutions, in quite as bad taste and doctrine as those of the previous year. They resolved, among other things, that

"A man who loves his country and its institutions better than his own personal aggrandizement, would never hold office for a moment after he had lost the confidence of the people."

Very well—Now hold them to their own doctrine, and what should Mr. Colquit and the rest do? The people have withdrawn their confidence from them, and bestowed it upon Judge Berrien and his Whig associates. Will these demagogues, in the face of their solemnly recorded principles, incur the denunciation which they themselves have uttered against all who hold office contrary to the popular wish? Certainly; for modern Democracy in this, as in other respects, is very like ancient Federalism. As Mr. Jefferson said of the Federalists, *none resign;* so it may be said of the Democracy.

The gross and shameless inconsistency of the Democracy, their disregard of their own principles, and their wolfish appetite for office, have well nigh used up their famous doctrine of instructions. No other mode that could be devised could have been so effective. Into such contempt have they brought it, that even the most brazen of their Demagogues have not the effrontery now to refer to it. Well, good does sometimes come from evil.—*Richmond Whig.*

"You mustn't smoke here, sir," [illegible] the captain of a North River [illegible] to a man who was smoking am[illegible]dies on the quarter-[illegible] "I mu[illegible] hey!—why not?" rep[illegible]eni[illegible]s capacious mouth, and allowing the [illegible]oke lazily to escape. "Didn't you see the sign?—all gentlemen are requested not to smoke abaft the engine." "Bless your soul, that don't mean me—I'm no gentleman!"

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, in a letter to the Register, which we will publish next week, declines being considered a candidate for the office of Governor.

MARRIED,

In New Hanover, on the 15th ult., Mr. DUGALD McMILLAN to Miss MARY WRIGHT.

In Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. SAMUEL R. POTTER, of Wilmington, to Miss MARIAN, daughter of Wm. F. Fotterall, Esq., of Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, on the 19th ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Lieut. ROBERT E. JOHNSON, of the United States Navy, to ANNIE T., daughter of J. Parker Norris, Esq.

DIED,

At Hamden, Connecticut, on the 21st ult., SARAH LOUISA, infant daughter of Rev. Charles W. Everest, aged 4 months.

In Bladen county, on the 24th ult, at the residence of his father, Mr. ALEXANDER W. McLELLAND, aged about twenty five years. The deceased was much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintances, and the pride and solace of his aged parents.—[*Com.*

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, of consumption, Dr. LOUIS J. POISSON, aged 34 years.

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult., after a short illness of bilious pleurisy, Capt. CYRUS C. STOW, in the 54th year of his age. He was a native of Vermont, but for the last twenty-five years a merchant of that town, of great enterprize and extensive practical knowledge. A numerous circle of friends deplore his loss. He was a member of the Board of Navigation, and British Consular Agent for this Port. In token of respect, the flags of the shipping were at half-mast yesterday.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

In Newbern, on the 24th ult., of bilious fever, Hon. CHARLES SHEPARD, formerly a Representative in Congress from that District.

In Randolph county, on the 23d ultimo, ELI COBLE, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of that county.

At Claiborne, Alabama, lately, Mr. HUGH BETHEA, formerly of this town.

In Orange county, on the 14th ult., LEWIS B. HOLT, a Student of the University of North Carolina.

In Salisbury, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. SUSAN D. PENDLETON, consort of M. C. Pendleton, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. Henry F. Ballinger, of Lynchburg, Va., aged about 42.

In Lexington, on the 23d ult., Mrs. MARY A. HUNT, wife of Mr. Andrew Hunt, of Lexington, N. C.

In Union county, on the 18th ult., WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Sheriff of the county. The new county has lost one of its most efficient citizens.

In Cheraw, on the 15th ult., ELLEN PHEBE, wife of the Rev. J. C. Coit, of that place, and daughter of Dr. Elisha North, of New London, Connecticut, aged 31 years.

On the 20th August, at the Hospital of San Andres, Mexico, of fever, PATRICK USHER, Esq., of Texas, formerly a resident of Wilmington. He was for some years a member of the Texan Congress, was in the battle of San Jacinto, and also in the battle of Mier, where he was captured, and remained a prisoner of war to the time of his death.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 21, Henrietta Co's Lighter Post Boy, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Jno M Rose, C T Haigh, Stuart & McGary, J W Wooten, Williams & Lutterloh, D Johnson, C P Mallett, Phœnix Co, J Huske & Son, and Joseph Baker, of this place; and for Wolf & Co, D Freeman & Son, M & T Black, T Caldwell & Son, J C & A Parks, Y Wright, N Hunt, R Reed, Johnson & Reed, H R Dusenbury, D Clewell, Jenkins & Biles, J & W Murphy, and J J Horn, of the interior.

Also, on Monday last, Str Fayetteville, with Goods for C T Haigh & Son, Hall & Johnson, B Rose, H L Myrover, Boon & Breece, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Troy, R F Wood, G McNeill, W Miller, and T J Mims, of this place; and for Shelly & Fields, T Unthank, A Lindsay, N Hunt, and Cress & Boger, of the interior.

Also, on Monday last, Steamer Cotton Plant and Lighter Curtis, with Goods for H Branson, Rockfish Co, S T Hawley, J H & J Martine, Wm McL McKay, C A Brown, Dr B Robinson, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale, J Jenkins, E W Willkings, John W Wright, G McNeill, A Kimball, Gardner & McKethan, J Huske & Son, S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, Nott & Briggs, J C Thomson & Co, M N Leary, C B Mallett, Williams & Lutterloh, J & J Kyle, R Strange, J Waddill, Jr, and H H Potter, of this place; and for L Springs, G W Brown, Craven & McCain, G Makepeace, M Brown, T C Pfohl, Dr C Chalmers, J M Morehead, Rev R J Owen, T W Sparrow, T Siddall, R Allison, W J McConnell, Salem Co, Salisbury Co, Bethel & Blackwell, J W Thomas, D Huffman, Thos Saunders & Co, J J Horn, D Lindsay, A Lindsay, Cress & Boger, Humphrey & Gaither, J & W Murphy, Jenkins & Biles, Johnson & Reed, R Reed, E A Cosand, M Fetter, E Mitchell, J F & C Phifer, John Parker, and E Belo, of the interior.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 30th day of November next, at the residence of the late Daniel McPhaul, deceased, a

Valuable Tract of LAND,

Containing about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, being the same that descended to the Heirs of the said Daniel McPhaul. The above Tract is in a healthy region of the County of Robeson, near Lumber River, joining the Lands of "Floral College," well timbered, and as good Land for Corn and Cotton as can be found in that County. It has two Dwelling Houses and all necessary Out Houses.—Such an opportunity seldom occurs to obtain a residence among a highly intellectual population, with superior advantages with regard to education, both male and female. Title indisputable.

A Plat of the Land will be exhibited on the day of sale, and the terms (which will be accommodating) made known on that day.

The above Sale made by the Heirs at Law of Daniel McPhaul, dec'd.

October 25, 1843. 78ts-i

TANNERS, LOOK HERE!

THE Subscriber wishes to employ some gentleman who is capable of managing a Tan Yard. He must be of good character, and to commence the 1st of January next. Any communication addressed to me, post paid, at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., will receive attention.

ARCH'D McQUEEN.

October 1843. 78-5w

Electrical Hair Glove and Belt Frictors.

THE regular use of the Hair Frictor, night and morning, will produce a general glow and healthful excitement of the skin, and will be found both a preventive and cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Cold, &c. They require only to be used in order that their most beneficial effects may be known and appreciated. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 31, 1843. 78tf

FRESH UNSLACKED

THOMASTOWN LIME,

A SUPERIOR article for Whitewashing, for sale

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

N[illegible]er 1, 1843. 78-3w

NOTICE.

[illegible]ANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I proceed to sell at Public Auction, at t[illegible] House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th[illegible]ember next, the following valuable NEGR[illegible]: One négro man about 40 years old, two[illegible] about 25 years old, two girls about [illegible] one woman about 60. Terms, 90 days [illegible]ote with approved security will be required before any of the property is removed.

D. EVANS, Commissioner.

[illegible]er 20, 1843. 77-2w

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, November 9th, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the Estate of the late Peleg Pearce, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES, a part of the Boots and Shoes manufactured in this place. Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Lasts, Shoe Stock, &c.

Also, after the above, will be sold 2 Horses, 2 Mules, and 7 head of Cattle.

Terms—Six month's credit, with approved security, for all sums over 4 dollars, under $4, cash.

MARY PEARCE, *Administratrix.*
A. KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*

Also, will be rented, the Store House, until September 1st, 1844.

October 18, 1843. 78-2w

HEAD QUARTERS,
14th Brigade N. C. Militia.

WADESBOROUGH, 15th October, 1843.

Attention Officers.

THE Colonels commanding the different Regiments which compose the 14th Brigade North Carolina Militia: You are hereby ordered to appear at your usual places of Review, with your Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and Musicians and Privates, of Militia and Volunteers, on the following days, for Review and Inspection:—

Lower, 42d Regiment, of Robeson County, on Saturday, 11th November next.
Upper, 43d Regiment, of Robeson County, on Monday, 13th November next.
Second, 93d Regiment, of Richmond County, on Wednesday, 15th November next.
First, 51st Regiment, of Richmond County, on Thursday, 16th November next.
Lower, 53d Regiment, of Anson County, on Saturday, 18th November next.
Upper, 54th Regiment, of Union County, on Saturday, 25th November next.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Jas. M. Waddill.

V. PARSONS, Jr.,
Aid-de-Camp.

78-3w]

Spring Vale Male and Female

ACADEMY,

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st of November. The Principal has employed a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, and considerable experience in teaching, to assist in the Male Department. The principal design of this Department is to prepare Students for College, but to such as desire to pursue their studies further, and do not wish to take a Collegiate course, instruction will be given in the higher branches of English and the more advanced Classics. The Female Department will be under the immediate direction of Mrs. McNeill. The Teachers, by giving their undivided attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of their Pupils, hope to make the School an object worthy of public confidence, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of 5 months each. Students are charged from the time they enter to the end of the Session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, unless by special agreement. The location is pleasant and healthy. The Academy Buildings commodious. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

Terms—Per Session.

MALE DEPARTMENT.	
Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Oral Arithmetic,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar,	10 00
Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 50
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Needle Work, Embroidery, &c.,	10 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Composition, Algebra, Geometry,	12 50
Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, and French, also Drawing and Painting, Oriental and Mezzo Tinting,	15 00
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied with the voice, (Extra,)	20 00
Use of Piano, ditto,	3 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit, ditto,	10 00

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*

October 24, 1843. 78-4w

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from my Plantation on the 20th inst., my boy DAVE. Dave is a coal black negro, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, has lost several of his upper front teeth, stammers a little when spoken to. Carried off a drab sattinet frock coat, an old drab colored pair of cassimere pantaloons, a pair of tow and cotton pantaloons, and a black wool hat. I suspect he will endeavor to make his way on below Fayetteville, either in Bladen or Sampson counties, where he has some relations, or he may make the attempt to get on to the free States in the West, as he made the attempt some time back.—Dave is about 34 years of age. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the apprehension of the said boy, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable expenses. DANIEL McRAE.

Richmond County, Oct. 27, 1843. 78tf

The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has received his Fall Supplies, which embrace all the essential articles in his line of business. Of SCHOOL BOOKS especially his supply is very full, and in many instances he is enabled to *reduce his prices.* So also as to BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, fine Pen & Pocket KNIVES, Slates, Bonnet Boards, Ink and Inkstands, Quills, Steel Pens, Silver and Lead Pencils, Wafers and Wax, Mathematical Instruments, Paint Boxes, &c.

Besides many well known School Books, which, having long kept on hand, it is unnecessary to enumerate, he has, of

Latin—Anthon's complete series, viz: Lempriere, Cæsar, Sallust, Horace, Cicero, Lessons, Prosody, and Prose Composition. Bullions', Andrews and Stoddert's, and Gould's Grammars, &c

Greek—Anthon's Jacob's Reader, Anthon's Lessons and Grammar; Donegan's, Grove's, and Schrevelii Lexicons. Bullions', Fisk's, Goodrich's, and Valpy's Grammars, &c.

French—Meadow's, Nugent's, and Boyer's Dictionaries; Wanostrocht's, Levizac's, and Perrin's Grammars; Life of Washington; Charles 12th; Telemaque; Testament; Guide; Verbs; Bolmar's Fables and Phrases, &c.

English—Nearly every variety, by different authors, of Spelling Book, Dictionary, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reader, Geography, Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, Rhetoric, &c. Histories of the United States by Willard, Grimshaw, Hale, Goodrich, Webster, and Frost; of Greece, Rome, France, England, and South America, by Grimshaw; Common School History and Universal History, by Parley; 1st, 2d and 3d Books of History, by do.; Tytler's, College and School Editions; Worcester's; Robbins's Outlines; Whelpley's Compend.

Davies' complete series of Mathematics; Playfair's and Simpson's Euclid; Day's and Bailey's Algebra, Gibson's and Flint's Surveying.

Parker's Exercises in Composition and Grammar.

Speakers—Lovell's, Frost's, Columbian Orator

Miscellaneous—Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols
Marshall's Life of Washington
Botta's American Revolution
Rollin; Josephus; Gillie's Greece; Scott's Napoleon; Alison's Europe; Robertson's Works; Irving's Columbus; Robinson's England; U S Naval History; De Tocqueville's Democracy; Life of Ney; Life of Burr; Life of Edward the Black Prince; Bulwer's Rise and Fall of Athens; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather; Universal Biographical Dictionary; Brooke's Gazetteer; Encyclopedia of Geography; The Federalist; President's Messages

(List to be continued next week.)

Oct 30 E. J. HALE.

NEW
HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE.

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have opened a NEW

Hat and Shoe Establishment,

In the Building occupied last year as a Post Office, at the well known Stand called the Wagon Yard, where they will be happy to wait on those who may favor them with their custom, and hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1843. 76tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, deceased, and opposite John Huske & Son, where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Embracing superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English and American Prints; Black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines and Muslin-de-Lains; Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Apron Checks and colored Cambrics; Black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serges; Coat and Vest Bindings; Spool, Patent and Ball Thread; Stocks, Collars and Vestings; Shawls and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Silk and Kid Gloves; Ditto Silk and Cotton Hose; Buckskin and Woollen Gloves; Blankets, &c., and a great variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

And a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers VERY LOW for CASH, East side of Green Street.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1843.

Daniel McNeill *versus* Daniel Graham.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1843.

76] J. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1843.

Daniel Freeman and Son *vs.* David L. Thomas.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, David L. Thomas, in a certain Tract of Land, containing sixty-two acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of David C. Lilly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David L. Thomas, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said David L. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will de entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

[74-6w] D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.
(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship can recommend them to all his old customers, and [illegible] they will patronize them; and all favors b[illegible] on them will be thankfully acknowledged b[illegible]

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H[illegible] will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842.

COPARTNERSH[illegible]

C. T. HAIGH has taken into [illegible]
son JOHN C. HAIGH, and [illegible] will hereafter be conducted under the CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for [illegible]ough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient con[illegible], bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmo[illegible]mplaints.

[illegible] Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the [illegible]s or sick headache, lowness of spirits, lassitude, languor and debility, arising from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.
September 26, 1843. 73tf

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.
September 9, 1843. 71-3m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf



AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that Samuel Hall and Sarah his wife, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
[73] *Clerk and Master.*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty: to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
September 8, 1843. 72-8w

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all*, as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.
October 17, 1843. 76-3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by M. Johnson to me, on the 13th June, 1843, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday, 9th November, 1843, at the residence of said Johnson, about 1100 acres LAND, (the Plantation whereon said Johnson lives.) One other tract of 490 acres, called the Jesse Hair place, joins Elisha Fisher, got by Johnson from S. Hollingsworth. The Dower Land of Ann Lock, joins W. G. McDonald, from 400 to 500 acres. Negroes, Saul, old man Andrew; 3 Mules, 3 Horses, 6 Cows and Calves, 2 Heifers, 1 horse Cart, 1 set small Wagon Wheels, Corn, Peas, and Potatoes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a few Sheep, one Anvil and Hammer. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JONATHAN EVANS, Trustee of M. Johnson.
October 18, 1843. 76-3w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
August 15, 1843. 67-tf